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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WHITELAW REID, of New York.

He Is a Swindler. A man who gives his name as C. H. Lewis and H. E. Walker, and representing himself as the employ of the Journal, is traveling through southern Indiana obtaining favors from Republicans on the strength of his alleged connection with this paper. The man is a fraud. No person of that name is or ever has been connected with the Journal. Its only authorized traveling agent at present is Mr. Smith King. The man talling himself Lewis and Walker is described as of medium size, with full whiskers of sandy hue, and about forty years of age.

SENATOR HILL has christened his new residence in Albany "Bleak House." Perhaps this is intended as a hint to Mr. Cleveland that it is not a place of warm welcomes.

THE board of world's fair women managers of New York adopted a resolution declaring that it would be "better to keep visitors looking at instructlve works of art within the gates of the world's fair than outside, subjected to alluring but objectionable amusements." This is a very rational view of the sub-

If you want to read a seven-column speech on civil-service reform by Will iam Dudley Foulke, you can enjoy that privilege by writing for a copy of the New York Post and inclosing 5 cents. Life is short, and the Journal has not read the speech, nor is it able to print any part of it, owing to the press of valuable matter on its space, but it gladly gives this free ad. to its esteemed and amiable friend Foulke, and hopes somebody with time and curiosity enough will read the seven columns and find out why he is "ferninst" Harrison and "fer" Cleveland, and what civilservice reform has to do with the Democratic party, anyway.

THE separation of the young mineralogist, Verhoeff, from Peary's north-pole party, and his supposed death, has given rise to much gossip and surmise, and is likely to develop into a scandal such as manages to attach itself to all recent arctic expeditions. The next thing will be the organization of a party to hunt Verboeff. While on the way it will succeed in losing or killing one of its members. Then another scandal will arise, and so on indefinitely. For all the good they do, the public could well afford to dispense with such expeditions. Certainly, it would gladly be rid of the apparently inevitable petty gossip that follows each one.

A SCOTCHMAN writes to the New York World that "Sir Edwin Arnold is in error as to frost killing cholers," adding, "there was cholera in Edinburgh years ago at Christmas, and snow on the ground a foot deep." This may be true, and yet the fact remains that severe frost is unfavorable to the propagation of the disease. Under favoring conditions of filth, etc., it may prevaileven in sold weather, but cold always retards, If it does not destroy it. Professor Koch, in his celebrated address before the Berlin cholera conference in 1884, in which he gave the scientific world the first authentic and complete account of the comma-bacilli, said, "they flourish best at temperatures between 86 and 104 degrees, Fahrenheit, but they are not very susceptible to lower temperatures. Experiments have been made on this point which show that they can grow very well at 62 degrees, though more plowly. Below that point the growth is very small and seems to cease below 60 degrees." From this it would appear that cholera is not likely to prevail to any considerable extent with the thermometer at or near the freezing point.

A CIRCULAR letter issued by the Commercial Club committee on municipal improvements solicits an expression of opinion as to the propriety of adopting some style of street improvement less expensive than brick or asphalt. That ground has been pretty thoroughly traversed in this and other cities, and the consensus of opinion is in favor of asphalt or brick pavements for residence streets and streets not subject to heavy traffic. There is not much difference between asphalt and brick as to cost, the former being generally preferred for residence streets on account of its cleanliness and comparative noiselessness. Either material, if properly laid, makes a good pavement, and both have received strong indorsements from competent authorities.

The attempt to find a cheaper pavement than asphalt or brick, with apparently no regard to quality, does not strike us as wise. This is one of the

price. There is no economy in putting down a pavement which may soon become a nuisance and in a few years require as much as its original cost to keep it in repair. It is far better on every account and much cheaper in the end to pay a little more at first and get a pavement that will give satisfaction. The Journal is of the opinion that the Commercial Club would serve the public better by inculcating the idea of excellence and durability in street pave ment rather than that of cheapness.

SHALL FOREIGN IMMIGRATION BE RE-STRICTED?

The threatened invasion of cholera and the trouble our authorities have already had with steamers bringing foreign immigrants has given rise to a suggestion that foreign immigration should be positively prohibited temporarily and surrounded with new restrictions hereafter. Other causes than the introduction of disease have led many persons to conclude that it would be well if the tide of foreign immigration could be checked. Formerly it was a cause of boasting, and we pointed with pride to the constantly increasing arrivals of immigrants as an indication and assurance of the prosperity of the country. That period, however, has passed, and now thoughtful men are asking themselves if it would not be well, for a few years at least, to try the policy of restricting immigration. It is the opinion of many that this would contribute materially to a solution of the labor and wages problem, which is undoubtedly more or less affected by the continual arrival of a great mass of unskilled

labor from abroad.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, who is well known as a statistician and writer on social topics, strongly advocates this view in an article which has recently appeared. He bases his argument in favor of restricting foreign immigration on economic rather than hygienic views. "The rate of wages for common labor in the United States," says General Walker, "is now at a point which would allow an industrious workingman, having full employment, to subsist his family, according to the standard of living prevailing in Europe, by the expenditure of one-third of his income." He thinks there is great danger of this standard of wages and comfort being broken down by the continual influx of foreign immigrants. It is an ascertained fact that the immigration of recent years is, comparatively, less desirable than that of former years, being more largely from countries whose people we do not care to receive. Statistics show that from Austria-Hungary we received none until within recent years, but in 1891 the number coming thence was more than 71,000. From Poland we obtained only about 500 in 1877, but in 1891 the total was over 27,-000. From Russia, exclusive of Poland and Finland, the immigration was trifling ten or fifteen years ago. In 1891 it amounted to more than 42,000. From Italy the immigration to this country began only recently, but in 1891 it was over 76,000, and is rapidly increasing. General Walker is so impressed by the statistics of foreign immigration, and by the deleterious effect it is likely to have on the condition of American workingmen, that from having been a strong friend of such immigration he now declares himself decidedly opposed to it. Ten years ago he opposed the passage of the Chinese exclusion law. Now he regards it as a "striking proclamation of the right and duty of a nation to defend itself against what was believed to be a corrupting and degrading immigra-

tion from any quarter." The remedy proposed by General Walker is for the ten years next ensuing to require a deposit of \$100 from every foreigner entering our ports after Jan. 1. 1893. If the immigrant leaves the country within three years the amount should be refunded to him, and if he remains that long it should be repaid "upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that he is at the time a lawabiding and self-supporting citizen." Such a measure, he thinks, would at once cut off nine-tenths of the immigration which would otherwise take place during the next ten years. And it is hardly necessary to add that the immigration which would be cut off by this

provision would be the least desirable. The question is a practical and serious one in more than one respect, and public opinion seems to have reached a point where some action is demanded by Con-

WHY THE GRAND ARMY IS NOT THE NA-TION'S GUEST.

Thousands of members of the Grand Army will go to Washington under the impression that the organization will be officially welcomed to the national capital, and that in a certain sense those representing it will be the guests of the Nation. They remember that President Harrison sent a message to Congress recommending an appropriation of \$100,-000 to defray the expenses of the Grand Army encampment, and they have naturally assumed that Congress would respond to the suggestion of welcoming back to the capital of the Nation the men who, after saving the Union, marched in triumph up Pennsylvania avenue, and then scattered to their

Such an assumption on the part of the Grand Army shows how little its members know of the animus of the controlling element in the present House. Congress did not appropriate a dollar of the Nation's money to be expended in welcoming the Grand Army to Washington -not one dollar. Every proposition to appropriate any sum to the entertainment of the Grand Army was rejected by the Democratic House. The best that could be done was to insert a provision in the District of Columbia bill authorizing the District authorities to use \$90,000 of the District's money, conditioned on the raising of a large sum by subscription. Indeed, so bitter was the opposition of the Democratic majority to any recognition of the Grand Army that on the final passage of the District bill sixty-six Southern and eleven Northern Democratic members in the House, including Jerry

this permission to the District to contribute money to give welcome to the Grand Army. True, the House authorized a committee of seven to extend formal welcome, but when the resolution was about to be voted on, Speaker Crisp volunteered the remark that the appointment would not impose any expenses upon the government.

The Republican Senate passed a resolution appropriating \$100,000 to be expended by a responsible committee of the District Grand Army, under such rules as the Secretary of War should make, in furnishing quarters and other conveniences for members of the Grand Army during their visit, thereby making it possible for thousands to attend who otherwise could not have gone to Washington, but the Democratic House would have none of it, and half of the Democrats in the House voting on the question voted against even permitting the District of Columbia to use a dollar in caring for the members of the Grand

THE COLUMBUS ANNIVERSARY.

Indianians have quite as much reason as the people of any other part of the country to rejoice over the fact that Columbus discovered America, and that, therefore, the United States "is." and the movement to prepare a suitable celebration of the anniversary is one in which every citizen should heartily join. Preparations have long been under way for an elaborate celebration of the event by the public schools, and these will do their part in any case, but the city, as such, should commemorate Discovery day in a way that will give pleasure to all participants and observers, and that will go on record as an occasion of importance in Indianapolis history. October 21 should be a red-letter day. should be no forced celebration, and under existing conditions hardly can be such. Apart from pride of country, the satisfaction with the civil and religious liberty that prevails, and the general prosperity, residents of Indiana should find it easy to rejoice for local reasons. The seasons have favored them, business of all kinds has prospered, new avenues of wealth open up to them each year, want and poverty are practically unknown, and contentment is the rule. "It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice," says James Whitcomb Riley, as to pursue the opposite course, and at times it becomes a positive duty to manifest the feeling openly. All citizens worthy of the name are glad Columbus opened up a new world to their forefathers, glad the new world has developed into a land where they enjoy peace and happiness, glad the future promises even better things to coming generations, glad they live in that land and live now. Let them express this gladness in unmistakable ways on this coming four-hundredth anniversary. In the olden time thank-offerings were made to the powers above for blessings received. There was never a more auspicious time than the Columbus anniversary for the thank-offerings of an entire people to be made in shape of grand displays of rejoicing.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRIZE-FIGHTS.

One of the city preachers gave the newspapers a severe "roasting" last Sunday for printing the accounts of the late prize-fight. His language was intemperate, some of his expressions needlessly irritating, and his treatment of

the subject hardly calculated to do good. The question whether newspapers should print offensive news or not is an old one-not as old as why God permits evil to exist, but almost as puzzling. The latter question has never been answered satisfactorily, and probably the other never will be. If evil were abolished in the world there would be no prize-fighting, and no wicked people desirous of reading such things; then the newspapers would not print them.

The primary object of a newspaper is to print the news, and in a large sense that means all the news. In order to make a living, a paper must cater to various tastes. Base-ball news, racing news and sporting news generally is offensive to one class of people, but greatly relished by another. A daily newspaper that looked exclusively to good people and church members for support would soon go under the sheriff's hammer. The Journal is about as clean a paper as is published anywhere, and it rules out a good deal of offensive matter, but if it closed its columns against everything except strictly moral news. it would soon lose caste as a newspaper. The world itself is not altogether moral.

and how can its daily history be ex-Prize-fighting is a disgusting and demoralizing business, but there is an element of interest in it that makes people want to read about it. As human nature and society are now constituted no daily newspaper worthy of the name could afford not to print a report of such a fight as that which recently occurred at New Orleans. Our good friend who roasted the press for publishing these accounts would doubtless be surprised if he knew how many of his own congregation read them. The following incident, related by one of the parties

thereto, is in point: I was stopping at the time the mill occurred with an uncle in Peoria, who is a Baptist preacher, and intensely pious. could not conceal my interest in the match. and my good uncle and his wife, a mother in Israel, took me sharply to task for allowing my thoughts to dwell on such things. Next morning I was up early, and cut the account of the battle out of the morning paper before placing it at my uncle's plate. He glanced it over burriedly and laid it down with a look of vexation. My aunt pounced upon it, but quickly lost all interest in the news. When the good man left the room she came over to me and whis-pered: "Which whipped?" I started down town, and the first corner I turned I ran squarely into my uncle, who had his nose buried in an unmutilated paper which be had purchased of a newsboy. "Jim had him from the jump!" he exclaimed enthusiastically as I put my hand on his shoulder. Then be colored up, crammed the paper into his pocket, and strode off down town.

The Journal does not vouch for the truth of this any more than it assumes the moral responsibility of murders and prize-fights by publishing the accounts of them. A tolerably extensive knowledge of human nature, however, leads us to believe that the story is founded A poor street pavement is costly at any | measure simply because it contained | far as the Journal is concerned it gives | more in each week's issue, seems to fill a | all intents and purposes a part of Ham- | are living.

a great deal more space, one year with another, to reports of sermons than it does to those of prize-fights, and it sincerely hopes they are more widely read. Of this, however, it has grave doubts.

KEEP CLEAN AND DON'T GET EXCITED.

People gain nothing by getting into a

state of panic in the presence of an epi-

demic, but, on the contrary, put themselves into a state that invites the plague to attack them. It is safe tosay that if the cholera breaks out on Fire island and vicinity it will gather in the members of the mob who became terrorized and behaved like wild creatures over the landing of the Normannia passengers who were free from disease. The escape of these passengers from cholera, although confined on a vessel for nearly three weeks, with cases breaking out daily in the steerage, should serve as an object lesson to the people all over the country who wish to avoid the malady. They were separated from the victims and the infected part of the ship by a very little distance, but, by avoiding direct contact and keeping themselves in good physical condition and free from fright, were in little more danger than if they had been miles away. The same is true of the other Hamburg steamships. The cholera broke out among the steerage passengers, who had never in their lives known proper sanitary conditions, and were filthy, ill-fed to the hour of entering upon their journey, unreasoning and ignorant. Cases may appear among the cabin passengers, who, as a rule, are cleanly and well nourished, but, up to date, none has occurred. The same results are likely to be observed wherever the disease shows itself. It is rarely disseminated through the air. and care in avoiding contagion and in observing the ordinary rules of health will do more to ward off possible attacks of the disease than panic-stricken flight to some distant retreat or an immoderate consumption of drugs by way of preventive. The people who go about their affairs undisturbed are likely to fare best. The public precautions are such that there is hardly a possibility that an epidemic can exist in any part of the country, and if every citizen supplements the official efforts by personal care that remote possibility will be greatly lessened. There was no panic when the grip raged, but the germs of that pestilence were carried in the atmosphere, and no one was safe from its ravages. Its victims numbered more, probably, than will those of the cholera, even including Hamburg and Russia, when the returns are all in. The danger from cholera is not as great as if the grip threatened again.

IMPURE WELL WATER.

The discovery that of twenty-five wells in the vicinity of the State-house all but one contained impure water should be a warning to all people who use well water. There is no reason why the wells in that particular neighborhood should be in worse condition than in many other quarters of the city; in fact, there are other sections more closely built and more subject to contamination. Every intelligent person who takes thought of the matter knows that in the nature of things it is almost impossible that any well in a city can be free from pollution, and that if one is pure it is by the merest chance. The only thing that has saved Indianapolis from epidemics in the past is the sandy and porous condition of the soil, which has caused impurities to sink away rather than to be carried for a distance along the surface or between strata, as might be the case in clay formations. But this very porousness becomes a danger by permitting saturation of the soil in the neighborhood of wells. It is out of the question for the Health Board to test every well in the city, and the best plan to assume is that none is safe and to abandon the use of all. The hydrant water may perhaps be less pure than the fastidious could desire, but it is at least of a better quality than that from the wells. The matter is one of great importance, now that cholera threatens.

MAKING EDUCATION EASY.

In many Massachusetts "towns," or townships, as they are known here, the plan has been adopted of establishing two or three large graded-school buildings in central locations and of providing means of transportation for children who do not reside in the immediate vicinity. In one town the trustees had to arrange for carrying 140 of the 300 children, and contracted to provide four two-horse wagons at a cost of \$2,500 a year. The increased cost of the new system over the old one of many separate schools is in this town but \$600, but the advantages are held the parents and tax-payers to be more than an offset for the added expense. These New England townships are of much smaller area than those of Western States and are much more thickly settled, being often almost continuous villages, thus making the gathering up of the children an easy matter. Such a plan would hardly be practicable outside of a closely-settled region. Besides, Western children have not so far degenerated from the sturdiness of their ancestors as to be overcome by a walk of a mile or so. Education is made easy in many ways for the rising generation, but there is no immediate prospect that a free public conveyance will be provided for Indiana children in order to get them to school. Education may be made so easy that it is not valued by those most concerned.

NEW YORK and Philadelphia importers, whose goods have been injured by fumigation, are wanting to know who will pay for damages done. They think the insurance people should do it, while the latter are firmly of the opinion that they should not be held responsible for losses of this character. The government will pay for goods only when complete destruction of them is ordered, so that nothing is to be hoped for from that quarter. Some lively litigation is likely to result.

THE unique periodical, "Two Tales."

want. The short story is growing rapidly in favor with readers of fiction, and American writers are becoming masters of the art of producing this variety of literature. The monthly magazines do not afford a sufficiently wide field for the exercise of this art, nor do they supply the demand of the public. Various attempts have been made to fill this demand by the publication, at stated periods, of a collection of short stories, but the mistake has usually been made of printing too many together. The reader loses interest when confronted with too great a profusion of such productions, the short story ing a concentrated form of literature, and, like other condensed food apt to pall upon the taste if presented in too great profusion. The publishers of "Two Tales" were shrewd enough to see that one or two stories would be picked up sod read where a large number might look too formidable to busy men and women in search of a half hour's recreation. The best writers contribute to the little weekly. and some good stories are printed. With the permission of the publishers the Journal reproduces one for its readers to day.

A GENTLEMAN who once had a talk with Gen. Phil Sheridan about his famous Winchester ride, just after the appearance of the poem describing the event, and who read the poem aloud to him, says: "He stood for a few momentsswitching his boot with a sprig of hazel-bush, then said slowly: 'I think if the versifier had seen that steed, as black as the steeds of night, and anew how I had to spur and whip the old crowbait to get it to go over the road, he would not have had the attack of bysteria of which that poem is the offspring. Once my famous charger stumbled and I came near going over his head into a mud-puddie. Instead of his plunging with me into the thickest of the fray, he played out completely and I had to take the mount of an orderly. The rhymesters are blessed with very vivid imaginations." All the same, it is a very stirring bit of verse, and nobody will ever be able to convince posterity that it did not happen just that way.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR Practical Proof.

Tabby-Rats! Effect of Imagination.

"Been reading any of these cholera articles?" "No." answered the imaginative man. "I have not. They give me a pain." He Should Not Complain,

He-So you refuse me, fickle one! You lo She (demurely)-Only two others.

Friendly Copsointion. Spacerite-The Daily Bugle had the impuder to allude to me as a "cheap wit" yesterday. Potts-I should say it was impudence. You Modern Methods.

Of Justice it is said that she Walks with a leaden heel; Yet, when she has a lynching-bee, She takes, it rather seems to me, The new pneumatic wheel. A Poser.

"There is no position in life, however great however noble," shouted the orator, "to which the humblest citizen of this great Republic, if he but put forth an effort, may not attain!"

"How about the presidency of a fat man's club?" asked a little lean man in the midst of the audience, standing on his chair that he might be better seen, whereat the vast concourse of listening humanity was so affected that a major portion actually shed tears.

The Short Story Up to Date. The following gem is submitted as an imitation of the prevalent American imitation of the French short story:

They had been so happy.

He thought of those rosy days by the sea-side, those dreamy walks in the wood; and of that first Ah! That kiss! He remembered how, in that

delirious moment of psychic intoxication, when their very souls rushed to their lips and com-mingled, how the crescent moon had whirled and danced before his tears-of-joy-bediumed eyes, until it took the semblance of a pin-wheel in the throes of epilepsy.

And now the end had come. The end of all.

wandered to the woodshed. An object truck his gaze.

It was the meat ax.

An awful thought took possession of him and seared itself into his plastic soul. As one in a dream, he took the awful weapon from the wall and strode to the grindstone. He placed the ax upon the stone. His foot fell on the treadle, and the insensate disk of grit began to revolve as of its own volition Its sibiliant, savage, serpent-like hiss nusic to his ear. Plucking a hair from the magnificent brown

nustache that She had once loved, he tested the edge of the horrible instrument of fate. The test was satisfactory. He strode to the trysting place. 'Twas to their last meeting. She came. Her lips wore the same faise, sweet He allowed his eyes one last look at her tran-cendent loveliness and smote her in twain. And

again in quarters. And in eighths. And in six-Then he calmly walked to the police-station, told his story, and waited for the end. THE END.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, will be ninety on the 18th of this month. Monster meetings and torch-light processions will celebrate the occasion at Buda-Pesth.

THE recently appointed Siamese Minister of the Interior, H. R. H. Prince Damrong, has given the lie to his name by his intelligent and well-sustained efforts for reform in administrative methods and PALMER COX, whose "Brownies" are

known to millions of American children, was born in Canada, but has lived in New York for about fifteen years. Though a bachelor, he possesses special talent for writing stories for little people. E. F. Scott, one of the wealthiest colored

men in Virginia, went to Clifton Forge several years ago without a dollar. He now owns eighteen houses and lote, a hotel and a large amnsement hall, and is putting up a large building on Main street. He also runs a wood and coal yard.

THE beautiful and daring wife of Lieutenant Peary, who braved the rigors and perils of a winter in the Arctic regions, and the civilized woman who has been nearer the north pole than has any other of her sex and culture, is said to be only about twenty-three years of age.

In describing the homage whichfher subjects have to pay to the Queen of England, Henry Labouchere admits that kissing a lady's hand is always a pleasurable performance, but he prefers to exercise his own judgment and taste in the selection of the subject of such adoration.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA has the pleasant remembrance that the first money he earned with his pen was paid him by Charles Dickens. By the way, speaking of Dickens, the interesting statement is made by Mr. Chapman, Dickens's publisher, that the sale of his works last year was four times as large as that of 1869, the year before Dickens

MR. S. T. PICKARD, of Portland, Me., whom Mr. Whittier made his literary executor, 18 one of the editors and proprietors of the Portland Transcript, one of the oldest and nost popular literary papers in New England. Mr. Pickard is a man of literary judgment and of scholarly tastes. His wife is a relative of the poet.

ACCORDING to the census figures of Dec. 1. 1890, only officially promulgated a few days ago with final corrections, Hamburg, with 323,923 inhabitants, was the fourth city in population of the German empire.

burg, has 100,000 population or more, and there are other immediate suburbs that bring the population up to fully half a million.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, at a seaside resort in north Wales, was approached by a Liverpool evangelist, who thrust a tract into his band with the inquiry, "Have you got your soul saved?" "I have sufficient respect for genuine religion to be revolted by blasphemous impertinences," said the

scientist, and tore up the tract. GENERAL OBRUTCHEFF, the newly-appointed commander of the Russian armies, is so stout that he cannot sit in a saddle, nor is it likely, if he could do so, that there is anywhere in existence a horse strong enough to bear his weight. The warrior has equally hard work walking, and for the same reason. The General, however, is one of the bravest soldiers in all Europe, and, barring his great bulk, is in every way fitted for his post.

GEORGE S. BURROUGHS, Ph. D., D. D., the new president of Wabash College, graduated from Princeton College in 1873. and from the Princeton Seminary four years later. After pastorates in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, he was called to the Samuel Green professor-ship at Amherst in 1886. A member of the American Oriental Society and secretary of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, Dr. Burroughs is widely known as an authority on all matters of Biblical study

and in the Semitic languages. THE late Daniel Dougherty, who had seen Napoleon III in the days of the Empire, called upon the fallen monarch at Chiselhurst in 1872. Another Philadelphian, Morton MacMichael, was with him, and the ex-Empress Eugenie assisted in receiving the visitors. They stayed over an hour, encordance with the usage at royal courts, the signal was given them which terminated their stay. Pulling a dainty watch from her girdle, the ex-Empress said: "Gentlemen, you have just ten minutes to catch

your train." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS left property estimated to be worth between \$60,000 and \$70,000, most of it in sound investments, This is not quite so much as his friends believed that he was worth. They had estimated his wealth at not far from \$100,000. Every penny of this property Mr. Curtis had accommulated within the last twenty years. He was nearly fifty years of age ings and say that it was his. The habits of economy to which he had subjected himself while struggling to pay off an indebt-edness he did not legally owe became so fixed that it was an easy matter for him to save money after he had removed that mountain of debt.

THE experience of Indiana University in having its professors called to other institutions is somewhat remarkable. In the last two years ten full professors have been Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Stanford and the Northwestern. The additions to the force of instruction for the coming year are: William Lowe Bryan, professor of physiological psychology; Edward Howard Griggs, Professor of general literature; Benjamin Warren Snow, professor of physics; John R. Commons, professor of economics and social science, and John Andrew Couch, professor of law. Owing to the large increase in attendance it was also found necessary to add five to the corps of assistants.

DRIVEN TO DRINK, The good old farmers, as a rule, Belong to the "teetotaler" school; But 't is a sorry thought to think They often drive their stock to drink.

EXCUSABLE. Last night Jones came home feeling happy and And found his wife kissing a bald-headed fel-In fact, she was hugging him. Caught unawares, Did Jones raise a rumpus and kick him down No; such things can his home-peace de-

She only was kissing at baby boy. COULD NOT BRIBE THE JUSTICE.

Mike McDonald, the Notorious Chicago Gambler and Politician, Fails in His Purpose.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- The alleged offer of \$50,000 to Chief of Police McClaughrey by representatives of the Hawthorne racetrack for a political campaign fund if the rival race-track at Garfield Park was suppressed had a counter-bribery sensation today with Garfield as the alleged bribeofferer. Justice Charles W. Woodman, in open court, declared that M. C. McDonald, one of the heavy stockholders in the Garfield track, had called at his home and asked him to dismiss the cases against the people arrested in the police raids on Garfield. McDonald, according to the Justice, spoke of neing influence, in certain political contingencies, to have Woodmse reappointed, and ing banded the Justice a currency in the dark ballway, with the remark: "I owe you some money." magistrate, assuming that it was a balance due on bail bonds, took it, but on entering the lighted parior, after McDonald had gone, found \$300. After making the stateent in court, Justice Woodman asked if McDonald was present, and receiving no response banded over the \$300 to Police Inspector Lewis. Justice Woodman then announced his decision, imposing fines varying from \$100 down to \$

McDonald is one of the most widely known men in the sporting world, and in view of the tragical results of the police raids, the dramatic contradictions under oath by Mayor Washburne and Chief Claughrey, the dragging in of the questions of politics and the highly wrought antagonism of church-going people in the west division of the city against racing and gambling, the affair is causing no end of comment. It is but fair to state, however, that McDonald denies the Justice's state

Reports of Grain Stocks to Be Withheld MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.-The elevator companies have decided to withhold reports of stocks of grain on hand from Bradstreets and other commercial periodicals. The report of the manager of one of the largest elevator companies in this city to a mercantile agency is significant. He said: "The furnishing of stocks of wheat in this country by your concern and also by the government reports is absolutely detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country, and we have deemed it best to withhold this information. We believe that this system is in a great measure responsible for the terrible depression of our markets and detrimental to our agricultural interests. Russia keeps all such iuformation to herself, and we believe the

Disastrous Navy-Yard Fire.

same practice should be followed here."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .-- A fire occurred at the Brooklyn navy-yard about 3 o'clock this morning which destroyed a new set of engines for the cruiser Cincinnati, valued at \$300,000 and other property worth at least \$100,000 additional. The fire broke out in a frame extension and got time to spread by the failure of the navy-yard fire apparatus to work. By the time the city department arrived the flames had apread to the main building, where the Cincinnati's engines were. Efforts to save the machinery were futile. Inefficient police service in the yard is said to be partly responsible for the spread of the flames before discovery. There was but one roundsman on duty.

Two Pardons That Provoked Comment, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17 .- Albert Hope, a nephew of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was sent to the penitentiary of this State on the charge of forgery, and Charles Ray-mond, a relative of ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, of Chicago, who were convicted on a charge of theft and robbery, have been pardoned by Governor Buchanan. When the news of the Governor's action reached Memphis it aroused the greatest indignation. The excitement is almost as great as when the death sentence of H. Clay King was commuted to life imprisonment. Attorney-general Peters and Judge Dubose were emphatic in their denuncia-

tion of Governor Buchapan. A Fecundous North Carolina Woman. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17. - Mrs. harles Billings, of Ash county, N. C., this cases in which the best is the cheapest. Simpson's coterie, voted against the on fact. Finally, we may add that so which contains two short stories and no Breslau. The city of Altons, however, to morning gave birth to six children.